Library of Congress

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XV. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, AUG. 6, 1882. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 32.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN

New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

For Surveyor,
LEMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

For House of Represenatives.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,
EUSTACE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,
ROBERT SWEAT.

Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis seems to think that the whole of this campaign is upon his own shoulders. He is neglecting the office of Govenor to run a political party.

Not only ourselves, but we believe all good thinking people are ashamed of the way the "Star" speaks of President Arthur. You naughty, naughty man.

A gentleman in this city requests us to enquire of Col. Green the color of the horse rode by his great-grand-mother of the 9th degree when she came into North Carolina.

Col. Wharton J. Green expects his aristocratic blood to take him through in November next. What does the mechanic think of that idea?

Gov. Jarvis, Col. Green and Bennett spoke on yesterday to a very small crowd at Smithville. Not more than twenty persons went down from this city, on the two steamers. Quite a disappointment, considering the fact that they expected about five hundred!

The day after Col. Green had made his opening speech in Fayetteville, a leading Democrat came down the street looking exceedingly "blue." He was met by a friend and asked by him what was the matter. He replied that he "was thinking to himself of what would have become of the thirty thousand descendents of Col. Green's great-grand-mother of the ninth degree. If the old lady had got drowned in the Roanoke river when she was crossing into North Carolina, "just think of it," says this gentlemen, "we would have been thirty thousand population short."

Rev. Mr. Joseph C. Price, who has been canvassing in England for the purpose of raising funds to build a college for the colored people in North Carolina, has just returned. We had the pleasure of meeting and shaking him by the hand on Thursday night last, at Goldsboro. He was on his way to New Berne. He speaks very highly of his treatment and was evidently much encouraged at the outlook for his people. Mr. Price is one of the finest orators in the State, and his trip across the water has no doubt done great good in that respect. We may expect to hear a good report from him during the present campaign.

We have in this District about thirty-five thousand laboring men, including Mr. W. P. Canaday the Liberal candidate for Congress, and about one thousand monied aristocrats including Mr. Wharton J Green. Now the question is, Shall the thirty-five thousand be controlled by the one thousand or the one thousand by the thirty-five thousand? It looks to us that the one thousand should submit to the thirty-five thousand; though we suppose Col. Green thinks the aristocrats should controle the politics of the United States like they do in Great Britian. He has traveled around considerable and we suppose has imbibed those aristocratic notions that the laboring mechanic and farmer have no rights that the blooded aristocrat should respect. It's for the people to decide in November next.

FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS CO., N. C.,
August 2nd, 1882.

Mr. Editor,—The colored men who have come of age since the last election must be careful when they go up to register, for the purpose of voting, to have their mothers or fathers present to prove their age or they will not be able to vote.

Mr. Editor, we know there is no good we can do without God's help, but we must look to him for his guidance in our righteous undertakings and victory will be won in November next by the people over the Bourbon-Aristocratic party.

We have rights, so let us work for them until they are obtained, which will be in the coming election. Yours,

G. F. FAISON.

Still Another.

OPELIKA, ALA., Nov. 1, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.—Sirs—I have been cured of an affection of the kidneys by the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

J. C. CREWS.

MR. GUTHRIE ACCEPTS.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
June 15, 1882.

F. M. Sorrell, Esq., Secretary of the Liberal Anti Prohibition Committee:

DEAR SIR:—I have received yours of the 9th inst., officially informing me that at a convention of the Liberal party of North Carolina, which assembled in Raleigh on the 7th inst., I was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Appreciating, as I do, the Liberal sentiments of patriotism expressed in the platform of the Liberal party, and feeling, as I do, that the action of the convention was something more than a mere compliment to me individually, I accept the nomination.

Through you I desire to express the belief as well as the hope, that North Carolina is entering upon a new era of rest from bitter political strife, to be succeeded by greater activity in material prosperity, and the practice of those methods of independent self government, even in minor matters, which underlie the great structure of American constitutional liberty regulated by wholesome laws.

It will be my most earnest endeavor if entrusted with the performance of judicial function, to properly apprehend the duties of the high position, and then to discharge them to the best of my undertaking, and if possible, with credit to myself and satisfaction to the good people of the whole state regardless of party predilections. The partisons should be merged in the judge.

Thanking the convention for this manifestation of confidence, and you for the kind words, prompted by personal friendship, contained in your communication,

I am very respectfully yours,
WM. A. GUTHRIE.

SMITHVILLE, Aug. 5, '82.

Editor Post:—

Notwithstanding it was published broadcast throughout this section that Gov. Jarvis, Cols. Bennett, Green and other Democratic celebrities would address the people at the above place, to-day, nevertheless at the appointed time and place there could scarcely be mustered together, a respectable corporals guard to lend their listening ears to the infallible doctrines of the distinguished orators of the Democratic persuasion. From Col. Bennett in the course of his speech said, "I presume there are about two hundred of you here," but by count there were said to be one hundred and sixty-five, including men women, children and dogs thrown in for good measure.

About one half of his audience was composed of Republicans and Liberals. After being introduced Col. Bennett came forward and glancing around a few moments at the crowd said that he wished there were a pilot there to keep the wind away from his mouth, as it was difficult for him to speak with the wind blowing between his teeth. But if he had given expression to the honest promptings of his heart he would have said that he longed for a pilot to steer him back to Wilmington, as there could be seen upon the countenances of all the speakers, a disappointed expression at the slimness of the crowd. After dismissing with a mere mention of them, the local questions of the day in which the people are mostly interested, he addressed himself at quite a length on the tariff question and the internal revenue system. He spoke about the duties on trace chains, cotton ties, &c., and gave a lot of dry statistics about which the people knew nothing and cared less.

He said that if he were elected to Congress—and he was not certain about it, and it were well that he put in this little condition—that he would give them a written guarantee that the duties on wool, trace chains, nails and the Lord knows what all, would be taken off. It seemed to us that he took a great responsibility upon himself, but he likely felt safe in making the pledge as he would never have an opportunity of redeeming it. Col. Green had shot off his little gun before we arrived, and we supposed it had very little effect as we heard nothing of it after we got there. Gov. Jarvis' speech was after his usual style of political harangues.

Upon the whole the affair turned out a dead failure, such as it will be on the 7th of November next.

C. H. M.

At the festival of the Good Samaritans (Hickimites,) held at the Market House, on the corner of Fourth and Campbell streets, Tuesday night week, a gold-headed cane was presented to Joseph E. Sampson and a handsome silver cup to Miss Fannie E. Howe, who were decided by vote to be the most popular persons with those present.

While at Morehead City on Thursday, we had the pleasure of meeting many old friends. Col. A. C. Dohs, Mr. Thos Duncan, Dr. M. F. Arnold, Mr. H. S. Lee, J. T. B Noe, C. W. Wood, George Jenkins, W. S. Bell, Dan'l W. McCain, Murai Menn, Enoch Hargett, J. S. Manin, Rob't Hancock and others.

Sour Grapes and Green Snakes.

The fox, after jumping after the grapes all the way from the Second to the Third Congressional District and could not reach them, said they were "sour any way." The Trojan, after bringing in a "Green Horse," whose ribs contained not many men after all, brought forward then a "Green snake" which frightened only "the leader" who "jumped" again and "spread."

The President's Veto.

President Arthur was in favor of the improvements that are being going on and also of the one recommended on the Mississippi and Potomac Rivers, but several thousands of small improvements were put in the bill never before heard of and which were not on the map. He thought in the present condition of the country that they should be left out; but the Congress had a majority—of whom were Republicans—thought otherwise and so passed the appropriation over his veto. So the Democrats can say nothing. The people owe the large appropriations for our river and her improvements to a Republican government.

DISGRACEFUL ECONOMY.

We are reliably informed that a poor white woman living in the neighborhood of Eighth and Market streets, who is gradually dying with cancer, and who has three little children, has been drawing from the county commissioners four dollars per month, but a few days ago the poor woman was notified that even this pitiful amount had been cut down to three ($3) dollars per month. It is a very great mystery to know how she managed to live on four dollars per month but a still greater one to know what she can do on three ($3) dollars. If this is the kind of treatment the poor is to receive at the hands of the commissioners the people ought to know it. This is the way our county commissioners are reducing the expenses—by cutting down the allowance of the poor starving people. Did the commissioners cut down the pay of the high salaried officials? Of course not; their pay goes on but the poor must starve.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

On Wednesday last we had the pleasure of visiting Morehead City and returned on Thursday. We were much gratified to see the many improvements going on on the Midland Railroad that has taken place under the present management. The people along the line, the employees of the road as well as the buildings and farms, all appear to be active. There is a push and energy displayed by the management of that road which indicates great prosperity for the good people of Eastern Carolina. Since Mr. W. J. Best has leased the road he has purchased over fifty miles of new rails several new engines and cars. The trains run now as if there was life along the line. The bed has been extended to Smithfield, and will be continued on to Salisbury, N. C., Mr. Best has now about thirty miles of rails laying on the wharf at Morehead, and he informs us that he intends to lay more rails all the way from Morehead City to Goldsboro. He has lately purchased, another road running out from Washington to Cincinnati, Ohio.

We believe now that it was a happy day for N. C. when W. J. Best purchased an interest in the Railroads of North Carolina. We need live men with the means and influence to build up our waste plains, and such men as Mr. Best entrusted in the natural prosperity of our State; we may expect a bright future. We hope he will not get interested to such an extent in other enterprises that he will not neglect his interest in North Carolina.

Mr. Best is ably assisted in the management of the Midland N. R. by Maj. J. W. Andrews, General Superintendent, who is a gentleman of great experience and ability in the management of railroads. He knows his duty and has the energy to thoroughly perform it. In fact, Mr. Best has been exceptionately fortunate in the selection subordinates, all of whom appear to be, and we have no doubt are, of the very best. We congratulate the good people of Wayne, Lenoir, Craven and Carteret counties on their good fortune in having the road in charge of the present management.

Deeds and Mortgages.

The following Deeds and Mortgages were probated last week by the proper officer:

DEEDS—Susan E. Kenchum to W. L. Bivenbark. R. G. Worth and wife to James A. Kerr. W. A. Cumming and wife to Jas. A. Kerr. Sarah E. Alexander to Ellen J. Fennell. W. A. Allen to W. L. Steel. A. W. Haller and wife to Ashley Gilbert. D. R. Mastey and wife to W. H. Cotten.

MORTGAGES—John Farmer and wife to A. C. Wessell. W. L. Steel to W. A. Allen.

Chickens and eggs are coming in market plentifully, and are sold very cheap.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 1st, 1882.

Ed. Post:—Last Saturday the political gladiators of the Pee Dee section, Hon. O. H. Dockery and Judge R. T. Bennett met on the arena of debate at the old market house in Fayetteville, both of them bringing to the contest well developed physical and mental powers; but Col. Dockery evidently has the advantage in political discussion by reasons of his large experience and long training in politics. The arrangement was made between the committees of the various parties for a joint discussion, and in this the Bourbon Cause in Cumberland county departed from the policy prescribed by their State Committee in Raleigh. Perhaps even a Raleigh Bourbon Committeeman may learn before the election, if not they certainly will afterwards, that there are some Liberals in the state and their nominations are not to be sneered at. "There are none so blind as they who will not see."

Judge Bennett opened the discussion in an hours speech, of which I can of course, only give you a synopsis.

He had manifestly prepared his speech expecting that Hon. Chas. Price would be in company with Col. Dockery at Fayetteville as he was advertised, but although Mr. Price was not there Judge Bennett made personal allusions to him by name and took occasion to make the usual Bourbon charges against him of being bought, &c., and Judge Bennett made the broad assertion that every Liberal in the state had been purchased either by money or promise of office. He deals largely in assertions and seems to know more than his opponents of the campaign and it is to be regretted by everybody wanting fair play in this contest, that the Judge is fully impressed with the necessity of practicing in debate the Bourbon Order No. 1, "Lie like h—ll and stick to it." He wanted the crowd to understand that in early life he had learned to plow on a farm, but latterly had been practicing law; but if he knows no more now about plowing than he showed as to the price of spool cotton he might be classed with that large but respectable body of "Horace Greeley farmers," who make large pretensions upon little experience. He spoke feelingly of the late war an endeavored to kindle a flame of passions in his audience by referring to those horrors and disolutions through which under Bourbon folly we had to pass, and that sensible and patriotic people are trying his bidding, and it would be well for him to realize that "the wind has shifted." He had much to say of bloated bondholders of the north and endeavored to array his audience against the northern section of the Union because Bourbon folly in the past, had given them the opportunity to grow rich, at the same time making us poor. He spoke of "corners" in grain, meat and breadstuffs, and seemed to think that the way for us to fill an empty stomach and satisfy a hungry appetite is not to do as farmers do, go to work and raise hogs and grain and other things to eat, but simply sit in the shade and curse yankees who supply our home markets with such things. He ought to write a book upon the subject and call it "Farming made Easy, by a Lawyer who has tried it."

He reserved his heaviest licks for the tariff and begun by stating he didn't known exactly what the price of spool-cotton was but he thought it was 70 cents, or 75 cents, or 65 cents per dozen, and hereupon a merchant in the crowd spoke out and corrected him; or rather informed him that the price now is fifty-five cents per dozen; and whereupon Judge Bennett said that if the people would send him to Congress he would reduce it to forty cents. Just then an old horny handed farmer standing by me whispered he had better find out the market price of an article before he talks too much about reducing it. The Judge was very faithful in promises as to what he would try to do, not what he would and could do if elected, and if what he said was so, then only one more member would be needed and that would be a presiding officer, for he would be equal to a whole Congress by himself.

Col. Dockery turned this and him nicely, and said: "Gentlemen, Judge Bennett has never been to Congress yet, and in all probability may never go, certainly not this time; but I have and shall no doubt go again as your Representative in the next Congress, and while I don't disparage his ability and great learning, still there are now and will be in the next Congress men who have forgotten more than either of us knows. Men, who by their superior ability and great legislative experience, shape the destiny of our great country and have capacity to grapple with questions of statesmenship upon which hang the peace, prosperity and happiness of over fifty millions of our population." Said he, "Judge Bennett, if he were there, would be like a little piney-woods bull; he would be a big man running in the range where he'd curl his tail, paw the dirt and have things his own way, but just pen him with a lot of big bulls and see how quiet he would become, and you could hardly hear him even grunt, much less bellow and paw the ground."

Col. Dockery took the ground laid down in President Arthur's message—that since we have arrived at a time when there is a large surplus of money in the Treasury, raised by internal taxations and the tariff, we might safely abolish the Internal Revenue Laws and revise and modify the tariff, so as to meet the wants of the Government and at the same time protect our feeble manufacturing establishments, so as to develop our latent resources, and use the great gifts of nature which we have in so great abundance for the purpose of diversifying industries, give employment to skilled mechanics, machinests and artisans of all kinds and thereby make home markets for our farm products and increases the wealth and prosperity of our State. Judge Bennett missed it on the tariff in his speech here, for he was talking in what was once a manufacturing town and which then prospered, and our people look for whatever of prosperity the future may have in store for them, almost entirely to manufacturing, and the cry here has been, ever since the war, 'The factories ought to be rebuilt." Besides, there are now in operation in Cumberland county, four cotton factories, all doing well and employing a large number of laborers, and our people have sense enough to understand all of "Farmer Bennett's" sophistry about "trace chains," "spool cotton," &c.

Col Dockery was introduced in a very graceful speech by our distinguished and beloved fellow citizen, Hon. Ralph P. Buxton, in whom our people have perfect confidence, and whom we have always delighted to honor.

Col. Dockery was himself, and being in perfect health and as full of politics as an egg is of meat, he was at his best, and made the fur fly as he attacked the Bourbons. He spoke of the three thousand millions of dollars of war debt which Bourbon Democracy had piled up, by their folly, in the late war for which taxation became necessary. That the Republican party had successfully that one thousand millions of the principle of the debt had been paid off in a few years, the interest reduced to a rate never known before in our country, and our national treasury full now and overflowing, and not like the treasury was under Buchanan, the last Democratic President, when it was empty and the Government was compelled to borrow money for necessary expenses and pay interest at a rate of ten to twelve per cent. per annum, and our bonds were at a heavy discount. He held up and contrasted Bourbon promises in the past with Bourbon acts a few years ago when they had a majority in both Houses of Congress, and controlled legislation. They only reduced the tariff taxation about thirty two-thousand dollars, while the Republicans, in the same given number of years, had reduced taxation over thirty-two millions of dollars.

Col. Dockery said, "Judge Bennett has told you of corn, meat, etc., but I want to tell you where the Bourbons have "cornered on your liberties" and if you don't watch them they will soon make such a 'corner' as may leave you flat of your back and your liberties gone." He then took up the Republican Constitution of 1868 and reviewing the history of its adoption, and extolled its many liberal and just provisions which harmonize with the spirit and intent of our Republican form of government of the Homestead Laborer's and Mechanic's Lien Laws, &c., and then showed how the Bourbons, true to their hatred of popular rights upon which rests the mud sills of American Liberty have sought to restrict the RIGHT OF ALL RIGHTS, THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

He then explained fully the history of the fraudulent amendments made by the fraudulent convention of 1875 when Robeson county was held by order of a Bourbon boss and the will of the people was suppressed, and the voices of the people reversed as has since been done in the Halifax election fraud. He evidently saw that the question of a change in the present system of county government is a trump card in this campaign, and Dockery knows just how to use and explain, and bring it home to the minds of the people.

He said in reply to Judge Bennett's defense of the Halifax ballot-box stuffers, that he was a little surprised to find how quickly a judge could lay aside the ermine which required that he should enforce the laws as long as he wore it, and go around over the State denouncing a court of justice, trying to impair its dignity and authority for the sake of arousing prejudice to influence votes. He referred to Judge Seymour having been appointed to the vacancy on the district bench largely upon the recommendation of Judge Bennett's party friends, and now, because he had the manhood to lay down the law as he understood it, Judge Bennett denounced him for it. He said that not being a lawyer himself, he did not know whether Judge Seymour's rulings were right or not, but there was one thing that the people generally believe that there was no mistake about, and that is, the *jury* who tried the case understood the *facts*. He was making some telling points on Prohibition when time was called on him and he was informed that his hour was out, and Col. Dockery said he was sorry the time was up, because he had just got to the *gravy*. The crowd then expected Judge Bennett to follow in a fifteen minutes rejoinder, and Col. Dockery to close in a speech of fifteen minutes, as had been agreed upon before the speaking began; but Judge Bennett stood up by the side of Col. Dockery and they held a whispered conversation, which ended by Col. Dockery announcing to the crowd, that, at the request of Judge Bennett, he had agreed that the discussion might now close. As there was no explanation given for this change in the programme the crowd took it that Judge Bennett himself had gotten enough of it and realized what the crowd very generally agreed to—that Judge Bennett is not a match for Col. Dockery, and that at Fayetteville "Bennett got licked."

DOT.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 3, '82.

Mr. Editor:—

The discussion at Fayetteville last Saturday between Hon. O. H Dockery and ex-Judge Bennett, could not be reported to you in time for the last issue of the POST.

I do not endorse the usual course of reporters to the press of partisan discussions in this state, which is to claim a victory for 'their man' whether it was won or not. With the Democratic papers this is a rule as it seems.

Having witnessed this discussion however, your correspondent hesitates not to say that whenever and wherever these two candidates for Congress appear in joint discussion, the friends of our *giant* candidate, Hon. O. H. Dockery, will rejoice, and the *right* side will be in the front. Col. Dockery commands company A in this campaign and his "company" is a legion of legions.

There is no disguising the fact that the Bourbons are sadly demoralized and I mention as proof that Mr. Bennett 'took water openly' and declined to continue the discussion accordeng to to agreed terms, leaving Dockery the acknowledged victor. Even Dockery was astonished, apparently, as he kindly excused his competitor in a few explanatory remarks about the heat (hot weather of course) and thus the programme of replies was broken off and ex-Judge saved from a scortching he so badly dreaded.

Bennett opened begging the question and bewildering facts all through. His speech could have been replied to by any well read school boy. Mr. Bennett declared against a tariff for protection, and it was amusing, after he 'took water'—that is, quit the discussion by begging off—to hear the people suggesting replies to his argument. One old colored man who was free and could vote up to 1835 said, "Well, Mr. Bennett takes us for fools. He said, 'our spool cotton and our trace chains are taxed, and that if the tax were off we would get them for less money.' "Now," remarked the old colored man, "before this protective tariff was put on and we had to bring everything from England; we paid double for trace chains that we now do and I always paid ten cents for a spool of Coates cotton or three spools for twenty five cents, if the spools had 200 yards; now we get the same 200 yards for five cents. "Why" said the old colored man, "when I made baskets before the war, and nobody else did in my section I could get twice as much for them as I could now get, because more people make 'baskets and make them *faster*, and of course they are cheaper; and, so, the more trace chains and spool cotton there are made, and 'made faster' and 'closer to home,' explains why they are cheaper now than when all came from England, and the English had a corner on it."

Col. Dockery's explanation of the tariff put the people to reasoning, and every body has a reply to Bennetts' speech.

On county government the "Giant" made Bennett squirm.

Mr. Bennett was a member of the fraud convention that put the present system on the people and voted for it. Dockery was also a member and voted against it. Mr. Bennett voted to "hold Robeson and save the State" to the Democratic party against the popular will of which he was aptly reminded.

Well, to save your space I will close my letter by saying that if it is possible to continue the joint canvass between these two candidates (and I believe Mr. Bennett's friends will avoid it if possible) then for once I will endorse Gen. Clingman, who says the state will be good for fifty thousand majority for our candidates.

Our Bourbons up this way are very sick indeed. Even now are they running around trying to get Republicans and Liberals to run for the legislature for them and on their own terms.

Disgusted with their record, disgusted with their candidates, and fearful of election day with its final reconing, they are ready to turn over their assets to preferred creditors.

Oh that vineyard; it is distressingly green now, and sure to become dry before the "melancholy days of November.

Yours truly,
SOUR GRAPES.

Meeting of the School Committeemen at Masonboro.

At a meeting of the above Committee held Aug. 2nd, the Chairman was instructed to secure by gift or purchase a suitable tract of land for a school house site. And at the same time Miss Kennedy was appointed as teacher for the white school to be opened Oct. 1st, and Lena Nixon was appointed as teacher of the colored school of the eastern division, with the date yet to be fixed.

Smithville Items.

We have received several letters from Smithville concerning the difficulty on Friday last between a white man named Weeks and a colored man by the name of Kelly. We do not intend to do any one an injustice, and desiring to have all the facts we will not say anything concerning it until next week, when we shall try to do justice by all, and the public shall know all the facts concerning the case, and the guilty (let them be white or black) shall be exposed for the benefit of the law-abiding citizens of Brunswick county.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully ask my city subscribers to be ready in the future to pay up when I call to see them, and thereby save me *shoe leather*. The POST is only $2 00 per year.

W. L. S. BAGGETT, City Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GERMANIA LODGE, No 4, K. of P.,

To Smithville and the Forts on the Steamer "Passport," Wednesday, Aug. 9th, 1882.

THE HARPERS WILL FURNISH THE Music. Refreshments of all kinds served on board. Positively no children allowed on board unless accompanied by parents or guardians.

Fare for adults (round trip).....50c; Children under 12 years 25c. The boat will remain at Caswell three hours to give all an opportunity to enjoy the sea breeze and dance. Steamer will leave at 9 o'clock sharp

JOHN HAAR, JR.
H. C. PREMPERT,
W. H. GERKEN,
F. C. MILLER,
C. T. VONKAMPEN,
Com.

aug 7-1t

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 3, Chapter 111, Laws 1876-7 the Justices of the Peace for New Hanover county are hereby notified to assemble at the Court House on Monday, August 7th, 1882, for the purpose of electing a Board of Commissioners for the county, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them. The meeting is called at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of
JOHN S. JAMES, J. P.,
Chairman.
JOHN COWAN, Secretary.

aug 7-1t

CALL AT THE NEW STORE,

And examine the endless variety of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

Crapon & Pickett's

No. 16 & 18 South Front Street

may 21 tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1882, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK.
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
C. C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.
JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.
FRANK. H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.
W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.
L. F. CHUCHILL,
Of Rutherford.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. DAY.

Capt. Wm. H. Day, of Halifax, was in our city on Tuesday night last, looking well, and cocked and primed for the fight in behalf of local self-government. He believes that the people have made up their minds to redeem North Carolina from the present ring who have run the state for its own corrupt benefit. He says he is ready to do all in his power for the grand old ship and we glean from his conversation, that he believes North Carolina will go 30,000 majority for the Liberal ticket.

Capt. Day is one of the ablest young men in the state, a lawyer of considerable ability, and a gentleman of the very best character, and he is beloved by all who know him. Such men as Day stood by the Democratic Bourbon party as long as it was possible, and when they saw that they could do nothing for the reform of the party or the state inside of the Democratic organization, they very properly kicked out, and not being made of the material that can be easily bull-dozed, they will make it lively in North Carolina during the next three months, and on the day of election the state will endorse their manly and patriotic course by at least 30,000 majority.

We know to-day, one hundred of the very best young lawyers in the state, from 22 to 35 years of age, who have very near half that number of young doctors, and as to the young business men of the state, they are on a run for the Liberal party. But the bone and sinew of North Carolina, the mechanics, the most of whom have always voted the Democratic ticket, but in their hearts they have always been Republicans, will in this election vote for the Liberal ticket, from the fact that it represents their interest, and they are intelligent enough to see it, and will show their manhood by voting according to their own sentiments, and tor the candidates of their own choice.

MR. FRANK H. DARBY.

This gentleman returned from his Northern trip on Tuesday last. He is much refreshed and feeling very much gratified at the situation in the old North State. He says the outlook is fifty per cent. better than it was two weeks ago, and he puts the majority down at from thirty to fifty thousand for the Liberal ticket Mr. Darby has received a very large number of congratulatory letters from Democratic lawyers, doctors and merchants assuring him of their support and these letters show that the Liberal alliance are gaining thousands of votes every day; in fact, the Liberal party have gained 10,000 votes from the Bourbon Democratic party in the past month, and in many counties of the state the Bourbons are so badly demoralized they don't dare to hold a Democratic convention, the Liberals having a majority, therefore the old rings could not control them,

Mr. Darby being the son of a mechanic, and having worked, himself, at the trade with his father, thousands of the most intelligent workingmen in the state, who have heretofore voted with the Bourbon ring, will this time vote for Mr. Darby and the whole Liberal ticket.

THE EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

What North Carolina needs more than anything else at the present time is the establishment of free schools in every township of the state.

The large per centage of ignorance revealed by the last census has put many of our people upon grounds of inquir as to the cause, and it is now very well known that in the years passed our Legislatures have not given to this subject that degree of intelligent consideration which it deserves.

The class alone represented in the council, of the state heretofore, and who owing to race prejudice have been in a majority in that body (with some few years excepted) since the war, never had any sympathy with, or interest in, the mental improvement of the masses, it was enough for them that their sons and daughters were educated, and in fact according to the short sighted policy of our old legislators it was not considered to the advantage of the ruling, slave owning class that the commonality should be raised on the intellectual plane to compete with them. Such a scheme was opposed, not only to their pride of caste, but to their interests, as it would jeopardize their power politically.

They sent their children to colleges; not that they learned more there, but it was more aristocratic to be a graduate of some Northern college of reputed excellence, than to have learned more in an unknown free school. Learning was not the inducement that influenced this action; it was *pride*.

It is well known now that the boy or girl who passes the free school course of any of our northern or western states is at no disadvantage when compared with the graduates of many of our best colleges.

We have seen graduates (southern boys) who could not spell common English words correctly, or reduce a vulgar fraction to a decimal, but we never yet met a free school boy of the second grade, who could not write legibly and gramatically, spell properly, and who had not a good knowledge of the practical rules of arithmetic.

Until the recent coalition movement what was true of our State was also true of Virginia; but, since the success of the Mahone party, things have changed; now, hundreds of new school houses have been erected, skilled teachers employed, the period of tuition increased from four to ten months in the year and everything done to advance the outposts and strengthen the reserves of intelligence.

So rapid and satisfactory have been the results that the same body which enacted these salutary measures felt that the state would not on her new course, have any use for that relic of barbarism, the whipping post, and therefore they abolished it, much to the chagrin of their Bourbon opponents, whose creature it was.

But the new civilization is destined to get along without any such adjuncts as whipping posts. They may suit our Bourbon friends, but the new party of intelligence and fair play can do without them, as has been proven. In Virginia the colored man was treated by the coalition party as a human being, he was recognized as a factor in the body politic, was put in office according to his ability, and made to feel that he was a part and portion of the commonwealth and not a shepherd under. Bona great change has been consumated within the last few years. Just view the result as compared with our own political and social condition. Under the Coalition party in Virginia colored and white men jointly fill the offices, state, county and municipal. There is no clashing of authority, no bickering, no race prejudice, no color lines; everything goes along quietly, effectively, and economically. The people, black and white (except a few Bourbon aristocrats), are satisfied—prosperous, contented and happy, and at each election increase their majorities which is very good evidence of their satisfaction. How does North Carolina compare with this state of affairs?

Here our children have two or three months schooling a year, provided they live within half a days walk of a school house; and then the teachers are so poorly paid that they are seldom competent.

Twenty-two per cent. of the population of our state (over one fifth of our people) can neither read nor write.

We are at continual war with the colored element, and each recurring election brings with it a revival of all the race bitterness of 1866-7. We are no further advanced towards a settlement of this question than we were in the years mentioned, nor does there appear to be any immediate prospect of our being so, nor will there be until intelligence has displaced ignorance, the parent of prejudice. When our people are intelligent enough to think and act for themselves, then will prejudice, disappear and with it all this wretched race hatred that every two years upsets the community. This the Bourbons do not want because this intelligence signs their political death warrant; hence our only hope lies in a change in the state government, and we trust that the Liberal party may succeed if for nothing else. Than for the sake of the North Carolina children who now have no chance to learn, no matter how anxious they are to do so.

"THEATRICAL AND CIRCUS LIFE."—Is the name of a new book just issued by that enterprising firm the *Sun Publishing Company*, of St. Louis. This interesting work will be welcomed by the thousands who nightly visit our place of amusement, but who are unacquainted with the mysteries of the "Profession," and will be doubly welcomed by those who never visit such places, but whose curiosity has often been excited by the flaming posters placed in many conspicuous places. It is a grand book for agents. We call attention to advertisement elsewhere.

W. J. GREEN.

A prominent Democratic lawyer of this district, told us a few days ago, that while in Raleigh last winter, he was told by a Democratic lawyer of Warren county, that he knew it to be a fact that Col. Green had moved to the Third District for the purpose of running for Congress.

PERSONAL.

We saw Mr. Edward W. Kerr, of Sampson, in the city on Tuesday last, looking well and happy.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. E. E. Smith, editor of the Goldsboro *Enterprise*, at Goldsboro a few days ago. He was looking in good fighting trim, and he says he proposes to make his paper lively during the campaign.

Col. Geo. T. Wasson of the *Star*, a very handsome and satisfactorally edited paper at Goldsboro, was in Wilmington a few days ago. We hope Col. Wassom success. He certainly deserves it for his hard and manly fight in behalf of the party.

THE NECESSITY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It is vehemently asserted by the supporters of the present system of county government, that the proposed change is incendiary and destructive to the material progress of several communities of the state. It is sufficient to meet this change by pointing to the advancement of those very communities under the administration of Republican officers. The Republican counties did not retrogade during the period lapsing from 1868, the year in which the people first elected thier county officers, to 1877, the year in which that privelege was taken from them. On the contrary, these counties in some particulars, exhibited stronger marks of progress than those under Democratic administration. In the matter of public, education, the Rupublican counties were far in advance of the others in the state, and the impress given by the Republican administration survives this day in the superiority of the public schools of Republican counties to those of Democratic counties,

In the case of those classes to whom the dispensations of Providence have made unequal to the duty of self-support Republican philanthropy in times past, is in shining contrast to Democratic neglect at present. It may be doubted whether from 1868 to 1878 persons could be found incarcerated in the jails of North Carolina for no crime and under no charge of crime. Deprived of the light of reason, unable to provide for, or take care of themselves, how many human beings have thrust into prison since the last named date, because the state would not, and their relatives could not give the help which their forlorn condition required? The pursuit the duty of the state, and the corporated mandate to that effect in the constitution, which Democratic greed and short-sightedness pitilessly swept away. The hopeless pauper has felt and cursed Democratic management, which gives nothing but the means of existence, accurately adjusted to the minimum.

But these evils might be borne, and time trusted to bring about more humane and enlightened views of policy if they deprivation of the people of local self-government. It is nothing less than the destruction of our free republican institutions. The pyramid of a free Republic is based only upon the untrammelled choice by each community of its officers who administer their home affairs. Whatever of political freedom exists upon earth—in the cool and secluded valleys of Switzerland—in the more populous, industrious plains of France—on the boundless prarraies of our own country—had its origin in, and grew from the free cities and communities which sprang up in Italy and Spain in medieval times. The interest which an industrial feels in regard to public affairs is like the radiation of light, it diminishes directly as the square of the distance from the centre. His strongest predictions attaches to those matters which are nearest him. It may be of more real importance to him who is elected President, than who has control of his county finances, though this may be doubted, yet he has a keener interest in who levies and disburses his county taxes, than who has the power of peace or war.

Where the citizen participates in the selection of all the officers of local administration, there is a better political education than any which can be taught in the schools. The New England town meeting in which the carpenter moves that $5,000 be appropriated for public schools, and the blacksmith puts the vote whether the greater or lesser sum be allowed for maintaining roads, probably contains more men with a knowledge of public business, and how to transact it in the most expeditious manner than does the Legislature of our Southern states. This meeting is the "very round and top sovereignty." With this incitement to acquiring information on public business, every citizen becomes an intelligent observer of it, and it underlies the marvelous prosperity of those communities in which such a system exists.

The decrease in the vote of North Carolina, compared to increase in population is attributed to the destruction of interest in public affairs. From 1868 to 1876 there was a steady, and possibly a legitimate increase of votes at every general election. From 1876 to the present time, the voters have diminished as compared with the population. Our citizens, having been robbed of the right to local self-government, are rapidly loosing their concern in matters which they consider of subsidiary value; they become ignorant of public affairs because they cease to pay attention to them, and the highest civil interest of the state as well as of the community become the prey of office seekers and their clientage. To this complexion must it come at last unless there is a radical change, and all the officers, especially those nearest the people made responsible to and dependent upon the electors.

Let the voter see that the Republic takes no detriment.

ADDRESS

Of the Anti-Prohibition Liberal Executive Committee to the People of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17, 1882.

Fellow-Citizens:

The existence of the Liberal Party is an accomplished fact. Although of recent organization, the great cause that rendered its formation a necessity have been in operation, many of them, for the last ten years. It is the purpose of this address to set forth these causes and to explaind the principles upon which we hope to obtain your approval at the election in November next. We shall appeal to your loyalty to our country, to your love for our state, to your reason, your sense of justice to yourselves and to your fellow-citizens, and to the duty you owe to your children and to posterity. We shall indulge in no vituperation nor abuse of either the Democratic or Republican parties: If others resort to them let them do so. Those engaged in a righteous cause can always be magnanimous, while passion, vilification and slander characterise little minds, bad hearts and a weak cause.

We are not called upon to criticise the past policy of the Republican party for two reasons:

First, because from 1865 to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the mode of reconstruction of the separated states was the all-absorbing issue between the parties. Whether the Republican policy of reconstruction was wise—whether it was statemenlike—whether the best mode was adopted and what were our individual views at the time, are now idle and profitless questions. Reconstruction is in the past.

It is now and always will be a fixed fact, to the maintenance of which all parties are pledged.

Indeed, in 1872 the convention that idency adopted as one of the planks of the platform, the following:

"We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and oppose ANY REOPENING of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendment of the Constitution."

Again, in 1876, the Democratic party in their platform declare their devotion to the constitution of the United States with its amendments UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED AS A FINAL SETTLEMENT of the controversies that engendered civil war."

Again, in 1880, General Hancock, in accepting the nomination of the Democratic party for the Presidency says: "The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land."

Why then, waste our time in discussing such an issue and the questions growing out of it! As well vindicate or attack the Roman Laws of the Twelve Tables, the Bill of Rights or the Declaration of Independence.

The second reason is, that for the last twelve years the Republican party have been out of power in North Carolina. In 1870 the Democratic party carried the state and have held control of it ever since. It is a principle of politics of universal application that the party in power is responsible for legislation. If it be for good, they get the credit; if for ill, they must bear the responsibility. The principles of the Liberal party are not of to day, nor yesterday, but have in substance been embodied in the platforms of the parties in the state since the termination of the late war. Upon these principles, honestly maintained and acted on, depend the prosperity—yea, under God! the very existence of our glorious and free government.

The Democratic platform in 1876 declares that "in ABSOLUTE ACQUIESCENCE in the will of the MAJORITY—the vital principle of republics; * * *; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the LIBERTY of INDIVIDUAL conduct, unvexed by SUMPTUARY LAWS; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noble products of a hundred years of changeful history. * * *." The Democratic platform of 1880 declares as follows: That there should be no sumptuary laws; separation of church and state for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected; and for HOME RULE.

Sec 5. "The right to a FREE BALLOT is a right preservative of ALL RIGHTS, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States."

In the above extracts are contained every principal the Liberal party contend for. Fellow-citizens, read the platform along with the above and be convinced that we advocate no new or dangerous doctrines, but are seeking to guard and cherish the chief cornerstones of the grand structure of American Liberty.

Why should any Democrat or Republican hesitate to join the Liberal party? They take no new departure, are guilty of no inconsistency, are recreant to no trust, violate no faith to political friends but as patriots renew their devotion to their country's welfare by advocating those principles by which, and by which alone, she can remain as she is now, in spite of violated pledges and under flagrant misrule, great, glorious, prosperous and happy. Renewing and affirming the foregoing principles, we declare IT IS THE MISSION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY TO EXECUTE THE PLEDGES MADE BY THE DEMODRATIC PARTY WHICH THEY HAVE FOR TWELVE YEARS PROMISED TO, BUT FAILED TO REFORM.

We hold the Democratic party responsible because they alone have had the power. If the Republican party had had control of the state government and violated these fundamental principals we would have arraigned them before the people for judgement as we do now the Democratic party. It is with extreme reluctance that the Democratic members of the Liberal party have been compelled to sunder the ties that have heretofore bound them to their political partisans. For twelve long years they have waited to see their principles enforced, but waited in vain; until now the highest duty they owe to the State, their children and posterity, demands that they shall remain silent no longer, but from the mountains to the seaboard, in the sternest accents of loyalty, call upon the people to hurl from power their chosen agents who have betrayed the great trust so long and so confidingly reposed in them.

What are the principles of the Liberal party?

I. "We are opposed to the present system of county government, whereby the rulers are placed beyond the control of the people, and demand that all county officers be elected by the people." The change from the old system was made in 1866 as an experiment, but it has proven an utter failure. It has produced evils much more serious than those it was attempted to remedy. Too much power has been committed to the hands of a few; which has led to "court house rings" and other intolerable abuses. The people have been deprived of all proper control and guardianship over their justices' courts, their schools, the purity of the ballot-box and their finances. Indeed, under this system, our government becomes an oligarchy.

II. "As all just powers come from the people we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections." This great right has been so frequently violated, that the moral sense of our people has been rudely shocked, and many of our patriotic citizens are beginning to despair of the perpetuity of our institutions. Indeed, fellow citizens, if "this right, preservative of all rights," is to be habitually violated, the end of our nation is near at hand; anarchy will usurp the place of law, and the sword of the Dictator will cleave asunder the guarantees of the Constitution.

III. "We regard the education of the masses as essential to the welfare of the people. and we favor a liberal system of public instruction both by the State and National governments; To that end we urge the application of all funds arising from the tax on distilled spirits by the general government to the Common Schools of the State, the same to be disbursed by State officers." What has the Democratic party done to foster the public schools? Witness our dilapidated school houses; low grade of scholarship in teachers; the insignificant pittance devoted to school purposes, and the people denied even the poor privilege of choosing their own committee! No Wonder under such criminal neglect our State is the first in illiteracy in the Union. The tax on distilled spirits in 1880 was over $61,000,000. If the policy of the Liberal party is adopted the share of North Carolina will be about $2,000,000 annually without adding one penny to the burden of taxation. Then we can have schools of the highest grade, under the most competent instructors, for ten months in the year, and the children of the State will enjoy the same educational advantages as are furnished in St. Louis or Boston.

IV. "While we are opposed to intemperance in all its forms, we shall resist all sumptuary laws or class legislation; and therefore demand the repeal of the unjust act of the last General Assembly, known as the Prohibition act." The most flagrant abuse of power by the Democratic party was the passage of this act. The people in thunder tones rebuked them by casting against them more than one hundred and sixteen thousand majority. It is pretended by some that this issue is dead; but fellow citizens, this is a great mistake. Your liberties are not yet secure. Those who advocate prohibition are preparing to assail you in an insidious manner. In many counties, the commissions, irresponsible as they are to the people, and defying the expression of your will, have claimed and exercised the power, not the right, of refusing licenses altogether. This is another and cogent reason why the system of county government should be changed, and the commissioners made responsible to the people, over whom they now exercise such despotic power.

We have nominated for your suffrages a Congressman-at-Large, Justice of the Supreme Court, and six Superior Court Judges. In due time other state and county officers will be nominated. They are taken from both the Democratic and Republican parties, because we invite all, without regard to past party affiliations, to maintain the great fundamental principles of government which we have inscribed on our banners.

Make one supreme effort and your liberties will be secured, and our beloved state redeemed from grinding oppression and emancipated from the tyranny of irresponsible and despotic power.

Our principles are sufficiently elevated to enlist the sympathy of the most ardent patriot, and so plain that the most ignorant can understand them.

In conclusion, let this sentiment inspire us all:

Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy Country's,
Thy God's and Truth's.

W. M. COCKE, JR. Chm.

ISLAND CREEK, N. C. Aug. 5th, 1882.

Editor of the Post:—The coming election will be my maiden vote. I with many others have not fully made up our minds the way that we should go. We believe that the time has come when a man should think and act for himself. We intended to have voted with the Democratic party, but we have seen so much abuse heaped upon those that seemed to have shown a little independence, that we have come to a stand-still. We believe that a man should act and think for himself, religiously and politically, and the party that abuses a man for doing this is not honest and acts unjustly. We are also in favor of county officers being elected by the people; we have men here filling the office of magistrates who could not get a vote outside of their own [illegible] we think that we shall be forced to vote the Liberal ticket; but we want to hear this matter discussed, and hope you will get some of your best guns up here to speak for us.

Our crops are good, and farmers are thankful to a kind Providence; but the greatest boom up here is Morris' hog medicine; it almost cures the dead hog. A gentlemen up here went to his pen and found one of his hogs, as he thought dead, but when he threw him out, he grunted, but could not raise his head, and he poured a dose of Morris medicine down the hog, and he actually got well. It has cured the worst cases of hog cholera up here when everything else has failed, and we farmers rejoice at Morris' discovery.

Be sure and get Dockery to speak up here if you can. I assure you that many of us want to vote right, and I write this by request of a number of farmer boys. If you see proper you can give this a place in your paper.

Very Respectfully,
T. B. J.

SHALLOTTE, BRUNSWICK CO. N. C., July 27th, 1882.

Mr. Editor, Sir:—As it has been sometime since I have seen anything from Shallotte in your valuable columns, I ask space to publish, for the gratification of your many readers, that we, the citizens of Shallotte, have been blessed with seasons upon our crops, and that our prospects are better than they have been for several years, there is no doubt. In fact, the citizens of Shallotte are more fully aroused, both politically and domestically, than they have ever been before. They seem to be congratulated with the choice that has been made for Congressman-at-Large—Col. O. H. Dockery.—We also feel greatly indebted to our delegates for the selection of W. P. Canaday as our candidate for Congress, from this, the Third Congressional District.

More, besides, I think if your noble paper, the Wilmington Post, would circulate more, it would be the digging of many graves.

Now sir, my reasons for the above statement is this: As I had the pleasure of reading to some of my white friends, the other day the letter of J. A. H., of Warren county, concerning the county and school funds, given my white friends to believe that they only care to provide for a class—which is the rich man's—and to keep the poor white man and the negro on one footing. Respectfully yours,

J. E. WILLIS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1.25 Per Barrel.

Also

Agricultural Lime

and Carbonate of Lime.

French Bro's.,

ROCKY POINT, N C.

Jan 29 tf.

Greater Inducements

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES!

MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,

AT

S. E. Corner Front and Dock sts

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

AND IN THEIR STOCK!

WILL BE FOUND

Every Thing in the Grocery Line

That a Dealer or Consumer needs.

Selections for the Country Trade ample and superior.

Jan 29—tf.

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 25-6m

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepare to wait upon all who favor me with a call

JAMES H. CARRAWAY.

may 14—tf

D. A. SMITH. THOS. C. CRAFT.

FURNITURE!

WE ARE OFFERING RARE BARGAINS to purchasers of

Furniture & Bedding!

Our Stock embraces all the latest and leading style of Wire and Medium

Bed-Room Suits,

PARLOR SUITS, TABLES,

LOUNGES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS,

BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, DESKS,

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,

CRADLES, BABY CARRIAGES,

&C., &C.

We have had an experience of 25 years in the Furniture business right here in Wilmington, and know where to buy and what to buy, and give our Customers the benefit of our Long and Patient experience.

Call and see us at No. 23 N. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

D. A. SMITH & Co.,
The Furniture Dealers

apl 9-6m

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1882.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The following is the full text of the President's Message vetoing the River and Harbor bill:

To the House of Representatives.

Having watched with much interest the progress of House Bill No. 6,242, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," and having since it was received, carefully examined it, after mature consideration I am constrained to return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my signature and with my objections to its passage. Many of the appropriations in the bill are clearly for general welfare and most benificent in their character; two of the objects for which provision is made were by me considered so important that I felt it my duty to direct to them the attention of Congress. In my annual message, in December last, I urged the vital importance of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes and for the establishment of harbor lines along the Potomac front of Washington. In April last, by special message, I recommended an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make the appropriations for these and other valuable national objects a law, it is with great reluctance and only under a sense of duty that I withhold it. My principle objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defence and general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the states. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of particular localities in which it is proposed to make improvements. I regard such an appropriation of public money as behind the powers given by the constitution, and as President I feel more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the peculiar evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the constitution. Appropriations of this nature, to be devoted purely to local objects, tend to an increase in number and in amount—as the citizens of one state find that money, to raise which they in common with the whole country are taxed, is to be expended for local improvements in another state, they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such use of public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus as the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support. This result is invariable and necessarily follows the neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law making power. Appropriations for river and harbor improvements have, under the influence to which I have alludud, increased year by year out of proportion to the progress of the country, great as that has been. In 1870 the aggregate appropriation was $3,975,900; in 1875, $6,648,517.50; in 1880, $8,976,500, and in 1881, $11,451,300; while by the present act there is appropriated $18,743,875. While feeling every disposition to leave to the Legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropriated for the purposes of the bill, so long as the appropriations are confined to the objects indicated by the grant of power, I cant escape the conclusion that as a part of the law-making power of the government it only devolves upon me to withhold my signature from the bill containing appropriations which in my opinion greatly exceed in amount the needs of the country for the present fiscal year. It being the usage to provide money for those purposes by annual appropriation bills, the President is in effect directed to expend so large an amount of money within so brief a period that the expenditure cannot be made economically and advantagiously. Extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of the money to the people who are taxed on it. They sustain a greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are entrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of the government. These objections could be removed and every constitutional purpose readily obtained should Congress enact that one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated be expended only for such objects named in the bill as the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, shall determine; provided, that in no case shall the expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by the bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to maket his suggestion because of the duty imposed upon the president by the constitution to recommend to the consideration of congress such measures as shall be judged necessary and expedient, and because it is my earnest desire that the public works which are in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene in about four months, when this whole subject will be open for their consideration.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

BLADEN COUNTY.

THE EXCLUSION BILL.—CORRECTION.

In my article under the above head in the POST of July 9th, by some lapse of mine, or by fault of the typographer, I say "Mr. Hester, Republican, received a majority of 275 over John M. Benson, Democrat, for Regis'er of Deeds." This is an error. Mr. Hester's majority over Mr. Benson was 175.

Counting W. J. Sutton's majority at 648 as stated, the difference between his majority and Mr. Hester's majority would be 473. This gives some idea of the independent vote of Bladen, and some idea, though not a positive'y correct one, of the number of voters read out of the Democratic party by the exclusion bill.

A DISFRANCHISED.

For the Wilmington Post.

TARBORO, N. C., July 25th, 1882.

Dear Post:—At 6:35, P. M., Monday, 17th inst., your representative boarded the train at the W. & W. R. R. depot to attend the Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District, which was held in Wilson on the 19th inst.

Arriving at Goldsboro at 8:30 we thought we would lay over a night to inquire after the health and the condition of the purses of the subscribers to the POST, but before we had an opportunity of so doing, we had need to look after our own sanitary stake, as there seemed to be something wrong going on with our internal apparatus. After a little temporary repairment, however, we were enabled to rally and continue our journey — Wednesday, the 19th, morning—to the theatre of conflict, where the contest among the political giants waged hotly and fiercely. The wires were manipulated to perfection to the admirers and workers of each candidate for Congressional honors. But, I'll not say more now about the Convention, as your special correspondent on that occasion has given your readers sufficient facts to enable them to form their own opinion concerning the same.

The next day it was our intention to continue our journey, but was prostrated with sickness that necesitated our taking to the bed and remaining therein three or four days. But under the kind and motherly attention of Mrs. M. D. Hill, mother of the enterprising editor of the Wilson *News*, S. N. Hill, Esq., we were enabled to recover again much earlier than otherwise.

The morning we left for the above named place, we canvassed a few houses before the train arrived, and met with some success—not only among Republicans but also among Democrats, who recognize the POST as a wide-awake, lively, uncompromising Radical sheet, whose editor always has something new and interesting to say, that even those who may be politically opposed to him like to read. Among such who subscribed were the Mayor, a young man, who seems to be popular with his fellow-townsmen of both parties and races, the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Court and other Democaats.

We found quite a deal of dissatisfaction manifested on the part of a large minority of the Democrats with the late county ticket put in the field, and from all outward appearance, there will be considerable "independantism" displayed in the next election. The Bourbon whip-snappers will endeavor to maintain harmony, but it will be in vain—as affairs are far from being sound within their party camp.

We left Wilson on the morning train on the 24th, in company with Dr. W. H. Moore, and through his kindness we were permitted to ride up from the depot in his most excellent team to the residence of Jno. C. Dancey, Esq., the deservedly popular Register of Deeds of Edgecombe county.

We are his guest, and during our stay here everything has been made most agreeable indeed, through him and his affable and much admired lady.

Mr. Dancey, we understand, will stand for a renomination, and from all that we can learn, will be successful in securing it, though not without some opposition, which he and his friends will easily overcome.

The Republicans of Edgecombe, white and colored, could not reflect more credit upon themselves than in the renominating and re-electing of Mr. Dancey, as he is a young man as capable, intellectually and morally, of filling his present position as any man in the State, without any exception. We, however, believe the people of the banner Republican county are wiser than two or three men, therefore they will do what is in accordance with the dictates of wisdom and justice. Hence we will say no more on this subject. We find here that the POST and its editor have many warm friends, who wish both unbounded success in the coming campaign. We have had the pleasure of meeting with many prominent Republican, such as Hon. W. P. Williams, P. M., who is looking well and brimful of hope for the success of the grand old Republican party next Fall, also Sheriff Bryan and Ex-Mayor Dancey, who is not dependent upon office alone to make both ends meet, or in other words one end meat and the other bread, as he can make a handsome living out of his trade, being as good a blacksmith as ever smashed a piece of iron in the county.

We are indebted and grateful to W. P. Mabson, Esq., for assisting us in ferreting out some of the delinquents to the POST.

Quite a number of colored men are engaged in business here of their own, and doing prosperously, such as Mr. R. Lawrence and Dr. Moore.

The latter of which is sustaing quite an extensive business in several lines, as grocery, dry goods, drugs, medicine, etc., etc.

Several of the Doctor's friends would like to run him for the State Senate. They could not make a better choice, while there are lots of chances of their making a worse selection.

Candidates ready and willing to serve their State and country, but not their God, are as numerous here as grasshoppers in summer time, and we fear, like these unfortunate creatures will be killed off as mercilessly on election day.

We wish them all success, but according to a physical law, two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time. Tarboro is a beautiful, charming little spot in the summer, blessed with a goodly number of congenial, open-hearted spirits to whom the representative of the POST is grateful for kindnesses received. May they live long and be prosperous.

C. H. M.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., July 25th.

EDITOR POST — *Dear Sir:* I see from the proceedings of the Warsaw Democratic Convention of July 20th that my old party has nominated Judge Wharton J. Green, of Warren county, for Congress in the 3d District. Well, the Democrats think more of him down there than we did in the 2d District, for he was a candidate for Congress in 1878, before the Democratic Executive Committee, and they refused to endorse him and took Buck Kitchen in his stead, who we have always regarded as an abler debator and a larger following of the people. If the Democratic party in the 31 District had any more material, we have plenty more of just such that we can spare without missing them, so far as the success of the Democratic party is concerned. He came into your District for office, and the Democrats have given it to him, but they will find him dead weight before they rid themselves of such a political blunderbus. More anon. Yours Respectfully,

ANTI-PRO. DEMOCRAT.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina:

We republish below the plan of organization adopted by the Republican State convention in 1880, which will have to be carried out during the present campaign, and the Republicans of the state will do we to study it so as to be able to carry it out.

I. County Organization.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They shall convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall elect a chairman from their number. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called: *Provided*, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

II. Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts.—There shall be a congressional, Judicial and Senatoria District committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, biennially elected by the several district conventions, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number: *Provided*, that a senatorial district committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

III. State Executive committee.—There shall be a State Executive committee, composed of one member from each congressional District in the state, to be designated by the district delegations in State convention assembled; two members at large, to be elected by the State convention, and the chairman of the convention at which the election is held. They shall be biennially elected at the State convention, shall choose one of their number chairman, and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh.

IV. The chairman of the respective county, district and State Executive committees shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairmen until a permanent organization is affected, with power only to appoint, and receive the report of, a committee on credentials.

V. No executive committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether county, district, State or National.

VI. No member of an executive committee or delegate or alternate duly chosen shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.

VII. Representation.—Representation in county conventions shall consist of three Republican voters as delegates, and three as alternates, from each precinct in the county, and no more.

VIII. Representation in congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and State conventions shall consist of two delegates and two alternates only, for every member of the lower House of the General Assembly and shall be apportioned in the several counties accordingly.

IX. Delegates and alternates to county conventions shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct in precinct meeting assembled; and delegates and alternates to district, State and National conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose after due notice and publication of not less than fifteen days, of the time, place and purpose of such convention, and not other wise.

X. The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth regularity of the primary meeting or convention, and the election of the delegate and alternate thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegate and alternate.

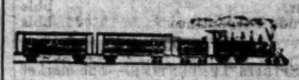
XI. This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a State convention.

Adopted in State convention, July 8 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company



WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.10 P M
Leave Florence	2 57 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P.M
Leave Florence at	1.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.20 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 42 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2 47 A. M
Leave Florence	1.00 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5 15 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
june 25-tf

GEO. N. LAMPHERE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Morehead, Minn.
FOR SALE.
—Town Lots in—
Morehead, Minn. and Fargo D. T.
IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS
A Large and Small, in Minnesota and Dakota, all in the famous
RED RIVER VALLEY,
where the soil produce more Wheat, Oats, Barley or Potatoes, of a Better Quality and at less cost and labor per acre, than any soil in the world.
Land is advancing in Value 50 to 100 per cent. each year.
LOTS for $10) to $1000 each.
FARMS for $5 to $20 an acre.
Buy Now and Reap the Benefits of a Rise next Fall and Winter.
Money invested at 10 per cent. per annum, net, with the best real estate security.
For descriptive circular, list of property, prices and terms, address with stamp,
GEORGE N. LAMPHERE,
Morehead, Minn.
jul 30-tf

THE GRAND NEW BOOK.
Theatrical and Circus Life
OR
The Secrets OF THE STAGE.
AGENTS WANTED
GREEN ROOM and SAW DUST
ARE A.
Revealing the mysteries of the Theatre, Circus, Variety Show, Concert Dive, &c., &c. HOME AND PRIVATE LIFE OF ACTORS AND ACTRESSES. Most wonderful and interesting book ever published. Exposing the secret doings of Giddy Ballet Girls, Back Door Maskers, Matinees, Midnight Suppers, &c., &c.
The veil lifted from the BLACK ART.—How women are fired from cannon; how cut in two; Heads are cut off and hundreds of mysteries are performed. 150 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS, and ELEGANT COLORED PLATES. POSITIVELY the fastest selling book ever published. Agent's canvassing outfit, 50 cents. Illustrated circular and full particulars FREE. Agents act quick and secure territory by addressing
SUN PUBLISHING CO.,
210 & 212 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
jul 30-tf

NEW COLORED HOTEL AT SMITHVILLE,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY.
MRS. FLORENCE BRANCH, informs her friends and the public, that she is now prepared to furnish good, comfortable accommodation for either permanent or transient boarders, having a large commodious house in the most desirable, pleasant and healthful locality, she solicits the patronage of visitors to Smithville. Tables furnished with selections from Smithville and Wilmington markets. Fresh Fish, Crabs, Clams, &c., always fresh from the Bay. Fishing and sailing boats always in readiness for the accommodation of guests. Terms, $1 per week, or 25 cents per day. For special arrangements for families or reserving rooms, address
MRS. FLORENCE J. BRANCH,
July 9 tf Smithville, N. C.

CAMERON, N. C., June 20, 1882.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and sailing saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a trial.
HAGANS & BUSKE.
June 25 tf Proprietors.

THE ONLY PERFECT CURE FOR
A New Method of Self-Cure. Full particulars sent free. Address
THE AUSTRALIAN CO.,
jul 31—1m Mansfield, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,
NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.
I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE
RESTAURANT.
I am prepared to take boarders by the
DAY,
WEEK, and
MONTH
First Class Accommodations for Ladies.
The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the
NORTHERN MARKETS.
Liquors, Wines, &c.,
Will be of
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and
Fashionable Cafe.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEM
And it is my purpose to supply this want.
Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN STYLE.
F. A. SCHUTTE,
Proprietor.
novembar 20—tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 25, 1882, at 2:40 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.50 P M
Leave Weldon	2.37 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	9.50 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	5.35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	11.35 P M
Leave Weldon	6:10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10.55 P M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 00 M. and 7.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 9.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No 47 makes close connection to Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
June 25-tf

REAL ESTATE
AGENCY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE.
Negotiate Loans on
REAL ESTATE
Anywhere in North Carolina.
Office with B. R. TAYLOR, Esq., one Door West of Post Office.
O. H. BLOCKER.
Mch 19 tf.

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE,
J. D. STEWARTJES, - - PROPRIETOR,
CORNER SECOND AND PRINCE-S STREETS.

CHRISTMAS is at hand. THERE the bar cannot but open on HAND, standing ready to serve the Head Square in this State. A Restaurant attached, where the best the market affords can be found at all hours. The best of cooks and the quickest waiters are the only ones we employ.
dec 11 tf

AGENTS wanted to sell Schuyler's Standard Tobacco Plugs and Schuyler's Compressed Plugs and Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Cigarettes, Cigars for cash or on time. Send for circular and terms. Address
SCHUYLER & CO.,
and 6m 49 Chatham St., Phila., Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Home Made Candy,
PURE AND WHOLESOME
All kinds Made Fresh every day, at
C. E. JEVENS,
Store—No. 31, 31 door below Post Office
dec 18 1y

J. C. SCOTT,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me.
dec 25 1y

AT
GEORGE MYERS'
OLD STAND.
11 & 13 FRONT STREET
CAN BE HAD
Delicacies
FOR THE
Dinner Table.
The ... Department is the best in ate. The Choicest
SHERRIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNES,
Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,
BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey,
Between The Acts!
... look at the fine display in LIQ ...
SODA CRACKERS
AND
MILK BISCUIT!
MINCE MEAT
AND
PLUM PUDDING,
d the Choicest
Family Supplies!
suit as well as goods, at
11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

THE
METROPOLITAN HOUSE.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Board ... odging furnished $1.00 per day.
Meals at all hours—15 to 25 cents, as per order.
Oysters in season, and in every style.
Choice tables, furnished in everything the market affords.
The traveling public attended, and meals sent to any part of the city desired at short notice.
Polite and attentive waiters always in attendance.
Cars used also connected with the House.
Families furnished at their residence with meals daily. Orders by Postal Card for meals received; charge, delivered, 25 cts. each.
RATES FOR FAMILIES.
One person, 3 meals a day, per week $2.25
" " " " " 2.50
Lunches, in part package ..... 15 cents.
PROMPT DELIVERY.
We invite our patrons to examine our meeting department daily, as to its cleanliness, &c.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, formerly of the National and Commercial Hotels) Cleaver and Cook.
ROBERT JACKSON, Porter and Head Waiter.
Located in the centre of the City, on Market Street, between Second and Third, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN C. HILL,
sept 29 tf Proprietor.

BROWN & PEARSON.
PARIS HAIR DRESSING AND ... Store, No. 29 North Front Street. Best Work ... employed. Prices as usual. Give us a ... sept 9 1y

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 5, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after MAY, 8, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	4.45 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.40 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.55 P M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	9.55 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

No. 5	Leave Wilmington at	5:40 A. M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7:35 P. M
No. 6	Leave Charlotte at	6:15 A. M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	5:55 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8:40 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12:40 P. M.
Leave Shelby	1:40 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	5:40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Train No. 1 makes connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., for Statesville, connecting there with W. N. C. R. R. for all points on said Road.

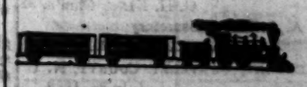
Trains Nos. 1 and 5 make connection at Charlotte with A. & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.

Train No. 6 makes close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for points North.

Train No. 2 makes close connection with W., C. & A. R. R.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
jan. 5 tf General Superintendent.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
PETERSBURG, VA., June 6, 1882.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.
Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 4.00 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 6.54 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at ..... 1.50 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 5:20 P. M

FREIGHT.
Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ..... 10.00 P M.
Arrive at Weldon ..... 2:45 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 12:10 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 2:25 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.10 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 3.22 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.10 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 3.22 P. M

FREIGHT.
Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at ..... 8.20 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 11.15 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.
No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.
Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.
Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.
Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.
Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, and that no responsibilities are incident to passenger trains.
Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains 30 min before freight trains stop all night at Mt. Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.
C. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. F. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. ... Superintendent of Trains.
feb 15-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
I AM PREPARED TO MAKE AND REpair Boots and Shoes in the very best workman-like manner. Work guaranteed.
JAMES W. TAYLOR.
Second between Princess and Chestnut Sts. sept 16-1y

A First-Class Colored Boarding House.
Mrs. E. J. Avant . . . Prop'r.
ON BROWN, between Market and Princess streets. A first-class boarding house, with parlor and attentive waiters to attend guests. The best tables to be found. Rooms fitted with fresh and cool bedding. Meals furnished to private families. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Rooms reasonable. A first class bar and billiard room attached. Give me a call and ask for yourself.
MRS. E. J. AVANT.

AMERICAN POLITICS,
BY
HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.
1100 PAGES. History of all Parties, by themselves in their own words. Is given complete, by themselves in their own words. Every Democrat, Republican, Greenbacker, Prohibitionist, Anti-Monopolist, Labor Reformer, Socialist, Independent, Liberal, Conservative, Radical, Anti-Secret Order man, Anti-Mason, Anti-Slavery man, Pro-Slavery man, Abolitionist, Free Trader, Protectionist, Tariff for Revenue only man, Tariff for Protection man, Pro-Chinese, Anti-Chinese, Pro-Negro, Anti-Negro, Pro-Indian, Anti-Indian, Pro-Foreigner, Anti-Foreigner, Pro-Woman, Anti-Woman, Pro-Temperance, Anti-Temperance, Pro-Prohibition, Anti-Prohibition, Pro-Civil Service Reform, Anti-Civil Service Reform, Pro-Greenback, Anti-Greenback, Pro-Bank, Anti-Bank, Pro-Gold, Anti-Gold, Pro-Silver, Anti-Silver, Pro-Paper, Anti-Paper, Pro-Specie, Anti-Specie, Pro-Bullion, Anti-Bullion, Pro-Coin, Anti-Coin, Pro-Currency, Anti-Currency, Pro-Bond, Anti-Bond, Pro-Tax, Anti-Tax, Pro-Debt, Anti-Debt, Pro-Repudiation, Anti-Repudiation, Pro-Annexation, Anti-Annexation, Pro-Expansion, Anti-Expansion, Pro-Imperialism, Anti-Imperialism, Pro-Republic, Anti-Republic, Pro-Democracy, Anti-Democracy, Pro-Aristocracy, Anti-Aristocracy, Pro-Monarchy, Anti-Monarchy, Pro-Empire, Anti-Empire, Pro-Kingdom, Anti-Kingdom, Pro-Queen, Anti-Queen, Pro-King, Anti-King, Pro-Prince, Anti-Prince, Pro-Princess, Anti-Princess, Pro-Duke, Anti-Duke, Pro-Duchess, Anti-Duchess, Pro-Lord, Anti-Lord, Pro-Lady, Anti-Lady, Pro-Gentleman, Anti-Gentleman, Pro-Lawyer, Anti-Lawyer, Pro-Doctor, Anti-Doctor, Pro-Preacher, Anti-Preacher, Pro-Priest, Anti-Priest, Pro-Nun, Anti-Nun, Pro-Monk, Anti-Monk, Pro-Bishop, Anti-Bishop, Pro-Pope, Anti-Pope, Pro-Catholic, Anti-Catholic, Pro-Protestant, Anti-Protestant, Pro-Jew, Anti-Jew, Pro-Gentile, Anti-Gentile, Pro-Mormon, Anti-Mormon, Pro-Infidel, Anti-Infidel, Pro-Christian, Anti-Christian, Pro-Bible, Anti-Bible, Pro-Sabbath, Anti-Sabbath, Pro-Sunday, Anti-Sunday, Pro-Saturday, Anti-Saturday, Pro-Monday, Anti-Monday, Pro-Tuesday, Anti-Tuesday, Pro-Wednesday, Anti-Wednesday, Pro-Thursday, Anti-Thursday, Pro-Friday, Anti-Friday, Pro-Week, Anti-Week, Pro-Month, Anti-Month, Pro-Year, Anti-Year, Pro-Decade, Anti-Decade, Pro-Century, Anti-Century, Pro-Millenium, Anti-Millenium, Pro-Eternity, Anti-Eternity, Pro-Time, Anti-Time, Pro-Space, Anti-Space, Pro-Matter, Anti-Matter, Pro-Spirit, Anti-Spirit, Pro-Soul, Anti-Soul, Pro-Body, Anti-Body, Pro-Mind, Anti-Mind, Pro-Thought, Anti-Thought, Pro-Idea, Anti-Idea, Pro-Reason, Anti-Reason, Pro-Logic, Anti-Logic, Pro-Science, Anti-Science, Pro-Art, Anti-Art, Pro-Literature, Anti-Literature, Pro-Poetry, Anti-Poetry, Pro-Prose, Anti-Prose, Pro-Fiction, Anti-Fiction, Pro-Truth, Anti-Truth, Pro-Falsehood, Anti-Falsehood, Pro-Right, Anti-Right, Pro-Wrong, Anti-Wrong, Pro-Good, Anti-Good, Pro-Evil, Anti-Evil, Pro-Virtue, Anti-Virtue, Pro-Vice, Anti-Vice, Pro-Sin, Anti-Sin, Pro-Crime, Anti-Crime, Pro-Punishment, Anti-Punishment, Pro-Reward, Anti-Reward, Pro-Heaven, Anti-Heaven, Pro-Hell, Anti-Hell, Pro-Purgatory, Anti-Purgatory, Pro-Limbo, Anti-Limbo, Pro-Paradise, Anti-Paradise, Pro-Perdition, Anti-Perdition, Pro-Damnation, Anti-Damnation, Pro-Salvation, Anti-Salvation, Pro-Redemption, Anti-Redemption, Pro-Resurrection, Anti-Resurrection, Pro-Immortality, Anti-Immortality, Pro-Mortality, Anti-Mortality, Pro-Life, Anti-Life, Pro-Death, Anti-Death, Pro-Birth, Anti-Birth, Pro-Marriage, Anti-Marriage, Pro-Divorce, Anti-Divorce, Pro-Celibacy, Anti-Celibacy, Pro-Virginity, Anti-Virginity, Pro-Maternity, Anti-Maternity, Pro-Paternity, Anti-Paternity, Pro-Fraternity, Anti-Fraternity, Pro-Sorority, Anti-Sorority, Pro-Brotherhood, Anti-Brotherhood, Pro-Sisterhood, Anti-Sisterhood, Pro-Father, Anti-Father, Pro-Mother, Anti-Mother, Pro-Brother, Anti-Brother, Pro-Sister, Anti-Sister, Pro-Son, Anti-Son, Pro-Daughter, Anti-Daughter, Pro-Husband, Anti-Husband, Pro-Wife, Anti-Wife, Pro-Widow, Anti-Widow, Pro-Widower, Anti-Widower, Pro-Orphan, Anti-Orphan, Pro-Bastard, Anti-Bastard, Pro-Child, Anti-Child, Pro-Baby, Anti-Baby, Pro-Boy, Anti-Boy, Pro-Girl, Anti-Girl, Pro-Youth, Anti-Youth, Pro-Maiden, Anti-Maiden, Pro-Man, Anti-Man, Pro-Woman, Anti-Woman, Pro-Old Man, Anti-Old Man, Pro-Old Woman, Anti-Old Woman, Pro-Old Maid, Anti-Old Maid, Pro-Old Bachelor, Anti-Old Bachelor, Pro-Old Widow, Anti-Old Widow, Pro-Old Widower, Anti-Old Widower, Pro-Old Orphan, Anti-Old Orphan, Pro-Old Bastard, Anti-Old Bastard, Pro-Old Child, Anti-Old Child, Pro-Old Baby, Anti-Old Baby, Pro-Old Boy, Anti-Old Boy, Pro-Old Girl, Anti-Old Girl, Pro-Old Youth, Anti-Old Youth, Pro-Old Maiden, Anti-Old Maiden, Pro-Old Man, Anti-Old Man, Pro-Old Woman, Anti-Old Woman, Pro-Old Old Maid, Anti-Old Old Maid, Pro-Old Old Bachelor, Anti-Old Old Bachelor, Pro-Old Old Widow, Anti-Old Old Widow, Pro-Old Old Widower, Anti-Old Old Widower, Pro-Old Old Orphan, Anti-Old Old Orphan, Pro-Old Old Bastard, Anti-Old Old Bastard, Pro-Old Old Child, Anti-Old Old Child, Pro-Old Old Baby, Anti-Old Old Baby, Pro-Old Old Boy, Anti-Old Old Boy, Pro-Old Old Girl, Anti-Old Old Girl, Pro-Old Old Youth, Anti-Old Old Youth, Pro-Old Old Maiden, Anti-Old Old Maiden, Pro-Old Old Man, Anti-Old Old Man, Pro-Old Old Woman, Anti-Old Old Woman, Pro-Old Old Old Maid, Anti-Old Old Old Maid, Pro-Old Old Old Bachelor, Anti-Old Old Old Bachelor, Pro-Old Old Old Widow, Anti-Old Old Old Widow, Pro-Old Old Old Widower, Anti-Old Old Old Widower, Pro-Old Old Old Orphan, Anti-Old Old Old Orphan, Pro-Old Old Old Bastard, Anti-Old Old Old Bastard, Pro-Old Old Old Child, Anti-Old Old Old Child, Pro-Old Old Old Baby, Anti-Old Old Old Baby, Pro-Old Old Old Boy, Anti-Old Old Old Boy, Pro-Old Old Old Girl, Anti-Old Old Old Girl, Pro-Old Old Old Youth, Anti-Old Old Old Youth, Pro-Old Old Old Maiden, Anti-Old Old Old Maiden, Pro-Old Old Old Man, Anti-Old Old Old Man, Pro-Old Old Old Woman, Anti-Old Old Old Woman, Pro-Old Old Old Old Maid, Anti-Old Old Old Old Maid, Pro-Old Old Old Old Bachelor, Anti-Old Old Old Old Bachelor, Pro-Old Old Old Old Widow, Anti-Old Old Old Old Widow, Pro-Old Old Old Old Widower, Anti-Old Old Old Old Widower, Pro-Old Old Old Old Orphan, Anti-Old Old Old Old Orphan, Pro-Old Old Old Old Bastard, Anti-Old Old Old Old Bastard, Pro-Old Old Old Old Child, Anti-Old Old Old Old Child, Pro-Old Old Old Old Baby, Anti-Old Old Old Old Baby, Pro-Old Old Old Old Boy, Anti-Old Old Old Old Boy, Pro-Old Old Old Old Girl, Anti-Old Old Old Old Girl, Pro-Old Old Old Old Youth, Anti-Old Old Old Old Youth, Pro-Old Old Old Old Maiden, Anti-Old Old Old Old Maiden, Pro-Old Old Old Old Man, Anti-Old Old Old Old Man, Pro-Old Old Old Old Woman, Anti-Old Old Old Old Woman, Pro-Old Old Old Old Old Maid, Anti-Old Old Old Old Old Maid, Pro-Old Old Old Old Old Bachelor, Anti-Old Old Old Old Old Bachelor, Pro-Old Old Old Old

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1882.

Hubbs for Congress.

WARRENTON, N. C., July 24, 1882.

There was a meeting of the Republicans of Warren county held in the court house, in the town of Warrenton, for the purpose of endorsing and sustaining the Hon. Orlando Hubbs, as the Republican candidate and nominee for the 48th Congress of the Second Congressional district of North Carolina.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. G. H. King, who stated its object, and, on motion was made permanent chairman, and A. A. Owen, secretary. After the permanent organization, warm and enthusiastic addresses were made by Messrs. J. H. Montgomery, A. A. Owen, Hons. G. H. King, John A. Hyman and D. J. Ward. A resolution was then offered by A. A. Owen to the following effect, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, At the meeting of the Second Congressional district nominating convention, which was held in Wilson, N. C., on the 19th and 20th of July, 1882, and which resulted in making no nomination, caused by the unwillingness of the friends of the Hons. Jas. E. O'Hara and Col. L. W. Humphrey, (aspirants for the nomination) to have a fair ballot, it is the belief of the delegates of Warren county to that convention, that had there been a fair ballot, that the choice of that convention would have been for the re-nomination of Hon. Orlando Hubbs, as the Republican nominee for the 48th Congress of the Second Congressional district, therefore be it resolved,

1st. That we, the Republicans of Warren county township No. 10, do hail as our Republican candidate and nominee for the 48th Congress, the Hon. Orlando Hubbs, and we ask the support of the Republicans of every township in Warren county, and of every county in the Second Congressional district, in the re-election of the Hon. Orlando Hubbs.

2nd. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the WILMINGTON POST for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

G. H. KING, Chm'n.

A. A. OWEN, Secretary.

NEWPORT, CARTERET COUNTY, N. C July 26, 1882.

MR. WM. P. CANADAY—*Dear Friend:* I not having seen anything from old Carteret for some time, I thought I could once more drop you a line; which you can do with as you see proper. As the conventions are about over, and I have the privilege of seeing many of the citizens of Carteret and hear them express their views on politics, I will say the prospects are favorable for Dockery, Canaday and the whole ticket, and I say if all liberals and true Republicans will do their duty as faithful soldiers, we will win the battle this time—for the people have got their eyes open at last, and I truly hope every free man, both white and colored, will show that he is a free citizen, and wants to live in a free country. Let us lay aside old political envy and strive together for the good of the country at large.

Dear voters, just turn your eyes back to the county government. The Constitution says there shall be five County Commissioners elected by the people. Were they elected? No, they were elected by the Magistrates. Was the Magistrates elected according to the Constitution? I say not. They were appointed by a set of Democrats who thought they would take every one of the rights of the people. Yes, the same men who tried to impose the Prohibition upon the people of North Carolina, and who are yet trying the same thing, for if they get in office they will shoulder the people with it yet, for I heard a leading Democrat say that if he ever supported another man for office it would be with the understanding that such man would do all in his power to pass that act, regardless of the sentiments of the people—for, said he, they ought to have done that before, but they did not, and now, thank God, they never will, for I think there will be a turning around in things this fall, and if so, all free people should rejoice and be exceedingly glad, and give the praise to whom it belongs, so let us all do all in our power for Dockery, Canaday and all of the ticket, and thereby keep the enemy off and save old North Carolina at last. So I once more say—let us do our duty.

Dear sir, you will send me some documents, as I expect to use every effort in my power, and would like to be armed sufficiently.

Yours truly, K. F. PRINGLE.

Neighbors.

At that time our American life had not become so distraught with the events of the world outside as to forget the duties of good neighborship. The lightning which brought "the uttermost parts of the earth" to our doors also put far away from us the joys and sorrows of the vicinage. The world's life comes into our hearts with the morning sunlight. We know the woes of India and feel the throbbing of the great guns that pour their iron wrath upon Alexandria. We know how all the peoples of the earth are living almost hour by hour. From Irkutsk to Zululand not a heart bleeds or a frame suffers with heat or cold, famine or pestilence, but we know its ill before the going down of the sun. Our sympathy reaches out and gathers in the whole world. "Who is my neighbor?" is no longer a conundrum. Our charity embraces the world, and humanity is the boundary of duty. Yet the old-fashioned neighborhood is no more. Beyond the threshold of the front door all the world is alike to us. Printing press and telegraph and telephone—steam and lightning—have eradicated time and space. To be face to face is naught; to be eye is a useless luxury. The world's hearts beat comes through the ear or pulse-along the printed page. Contiguity is nothing. The streets puts asunder as far as the sea. San Francisco is nearer to New York than the hill-top and the valleys were when Martin Kortright, bruised and sore from crown to sole, lay moaning in his troubled sleep and dreaming of the enchanted castle, ten miles aways from these house which could never more prison his life within its walls. His banner-tree from far Japan had made him a true knight-errants from the hour when he had borne it so gallantly to his first joust with evil working force—the griffin that sought him in the hour of self-abnegating watch.—"HOT PLOWSHARES." — *Our Continent.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 1s, 1882.

Mr. Editor:—The Democrats of this town had a rousing meeting here on the 26th ult., and as I am a Democrat of the "original panel," I of course was present. It was intended as a ratification meeting of the nomination of Kurnal W. J. Green, of Warren county to represent this District in Congress. The reason why we selected a man from another district was that we felt we could not find one in this district who is enough distinguished, and it has been proven by the Kurnel himself that we were right in our belief for in giving us his noble pedigree, he told us that his great grand-mother and father came to Virginia driving an old blind horse; it strikes me, he said the horse was white; and from that they rose by degrees until his great grand-mother came over into North Carolina, and from that noble stock came one Governor, one preacher, three United States Senators, ever so many members of the lower house of Congress, one or two Judges, and he named over many other officers which his relatives filled with so much honor. All of this made us plebians feel if he could only be elected he would raise us out of the ashes.

As the Kurnel said he labored under grrat disadvantages for he had his noble speech on many bits of paper, got him all mixed on account of the bad light and on that account often he read No. 2, he read No. 7, and had liked to have read No. 4 in the place of No. 13, but any way, it was all splendid, for it gave such a full and glowing account of his family. But I tell you, when he came to the part of his speech that told us what Senator Ransom said that he would rather have the Kurnel's great grand-mother for a great grand-mother than other great grand-mother he had heard of, we all roared because we all felt that it was such a great honor to have one run for us who has sprung from one of the first families of Virginia, for that alone will lead us on to victory; and another thing we know, at whatever Ransom had to say on the subject was all right.

We had some most excellent remarks from Mr. W. C. Troy, and a speech from Mr. Geo. M. Rose which would be a great credit to any man. Mr. Rose is an able young man; every one of all, parties have complimented him highly. Oh, by the way, I had like to forgoten to tell you that Mr. R. S. Huske had his finger in the pie; he told us about the McKoys, Bethunes, and Dobbins and others who went to Congress from this district, was very valuable information to us pleqeans who had never heard of them before.

Mr. Editor, if any one donbts the correctness of my report of the Kurnal's speech, let him call on the Fayetteville *Examiner* to publish it word for word.

Sir, you have noticed I have a new way of spelling Colonel which I have borrowed from the Wilmington *Star*; it may look like a sly stab of the assasin; let it be far from me to ever insinuate any thing about any one.

A DEMOCRAT.

CITY ITEMS.

Hot.

The Liberals held a meeting at Raleigh on yesterday.

Dr. C. D. Bell has been assigned a position at the Marine Hospital.

Much of our local matter was necessarily crowded out in our last issue.

Save up your nickels, boys. The circus agent was in town this week.

Capt. Pennypacker is enlarging his warehouses on the other side of the river.

A disgraceful cutting affrape occurred at Smithville Wednesday night.

God bless the soul of Walter Furlong,—We drop a tear of affection o'er his grave.

Mr. John P. Reopess has been nominated by the Liberals of the First District for Congress.

Mr. C. P. Lockey has resigned his position as route agent between this city and Charlotte.

The following marriage license were issued last week: Archie Hawes to Orris Pearsall—colored.

Col. O. H. Dockery says the indications point to a majority of fifty thousand for the Liberal party in Nov. next.

Col. O. H. Dockery, Hon. Chas. Price and Gen. James M. Leach made speeches on yesterday at Morganton, N. C.

We call attention to the advertisement to the Board of Magistrates which meets at the Court House to-morrow.

The steamer "Gulf Stream" has been put back again upon the New York and Wilmington Line. We welcome Capt. Ingram and his staunch ship.

The Floating Steam Saw Mill, mentioned in a previous issue as a novelty in the business, about to be put in operation by Mr. J. W. Taylor, was started up this river last Monday under the management of Mr. Harry Hill. Good luck to the enterprise.

A Spanish tug-boat from New York bound to Havanna, put into our port Tuesday for fuel. She proceeded on her voyage the same evening.

A severe cyclone devastated a portion of Pender county on the 31st ult., doing much damage to crops and forests.

The Government authorities were called into requisition last Friday to quell a row at Smithville. We scarcely know, but rather think that was extreme.

Largely attended! Oh, my! Gentlemen tell the truth. Only about one hundred and fifty to your great meeting, and many of them were not Democrats. Oh, my! Shoo fly.

The Hibernians will have an excursion next Thursday. They are noted for having good times, and from what we can hear this will be one of their very best. Help them—they are worthy.

Mr. C. C. Parker has just executed one of the finest paintings of the battle of Fort Fisher that we ever saw. Not one of the finest, but really THE FINEST for originality that we think can be made. He takes his type from other authors and he improves thereon. It is artistic, it is excellent, and we delight to say a word in his praise.

We call attention to the advertisement of Germania Lodge No. 4, K. of P. They advertise another one of their Grand Family Excursions to take place on the 9th inst.—It is well known by all who have ever had the pleasure to attend one of their excursions, that everything that can make the trip both comfortable and pleasant is well arranged. The gentlemen who are on the committee are too well known to need any comments from us. We bespeak for them a large crowd. Go one, go all.

The following interments were made during the week in

OAKDALE:

John Schaffer, aged 25 years, Typhoid Fever.

Geneva Morris, aged 36 years, Alcoholism.

Walter Furlohg, aged 50 years, Typhoid Fever.

CATHOLICS—None.

PINE FOREST:

Sarah Miller, aged 33 years, Phthisic.

Dan'l Caldwell, aged 1½ years, Cholera Infantum.

Lizzette Davis, aged 7 months, Teething.

Sally Sanders, 70 years. Dropsy.

Even Greater Than the Doctors.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 31, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co;—Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life when the doctors gave me up. JOHN J. DAVIS.

Subscribers to the POST, through me, must pay up their just dues to the paper, or after this issue they will receive it no longer. A hint to the wise is sufficient. C. H. MOORE.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Corn, per bush	$1 05@$1 08
Meal, " "	1 20
Hominy per barrel	6 00
Flour "	5 50@ 9 00
Irish Potatoes, per bbl	5 00
D S Sides, per lb	14½
Smoked Sides, per lb	16
D S Shoulders per lb	12
Smoked Shoulders per lb	13
Hams, per lb	18
N C Hams per lb	18-
Eggs, per doz	18
Chickens, a piece	15@35
Beef Cattle per lb	3
Sheep, per head	1 75
Wool, per lb	25
Beeswax, per lb	20
Sugar, per lb	8@11
Coffee, per lb	10@15
Molasses, per gal	29@50
Bagging, per lb	11@17½
Cow Peas, per bush	1 50
Salt, per sack	85
French's Carbonate of Lime	$7 00 @ $7 50
French's Agricultural Lime	$8 50 @ $9 00

July 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 42½ cents, per gallon, with sales reported of 230 casks at 42½ cents per gallon and 200 do at 42 cents, closing at the latter figure.

ROSIN—The market opened quiet at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 50 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR—Market firm at $2 25 bid per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Market firm at $1 75 for Hard, $3 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Market steado, with no hles to rdport. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 9-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 15 16 " "
Low Middling,	11 13-16 " "
Middling,	12¼ " "
Good Middling.	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	— bales
Spirits tarpentine,	527 casks
Rosin,	1755 bbls
Tar,	278 "
Crude turpentine.	985 "

Aug. 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 41½ cts per gallon. with sales of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 50 per bbl for Good Strained, with small sales at quotations.

TAR—Market dull at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of accsipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 75 for Hard, $3 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market steady, with no sales to report. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 9-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 15-16 " "
Low Middling	11 13-16 " "
Middling,	12¼ " "
Good Middling.	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	4 bales
Spirits Turpentine	554 casks
Rosin,	1641 bbls
Tar,	188 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	456 bbls

Aug. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 42½ cts. per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at 42½ cents.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at $1 45 for Strained, and $1 60 per bbl for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR—Market firm at $2 20 per bbl of 280 lbs. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 75 for Hard, $3 00 for Yellow Dip. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Market firm with no sales at quotations. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 5-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 15-16 " "
Low Middling,	11 13-16 " "
Middling,	12¼ " "
Good Middling,	12½ " "

Cotton	2 bales
Spirits Turpentine	645 casks
Rosin	981 bbls
Tar,	— bbls
Crude Turpentine	46 bbls

Aug. 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted steady at 43 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN — The market was steady at $1 45 for Strained, and $1 60 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $2 20 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — The Market was firm at $1 75 for Hard and $3 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market steady, with no sales to report. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 9-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 15-16 " "
Low Middling,	11 13-16 " "
Middling	12¼ " "
Good Middling.	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	00 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	337 casks
Rosin,	751 bbls
Tar,	49 bbls
Crude Turpentine	330 bbls

Aug. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The marke, opened firm at 43 cents per gallon with sales reported of 400 casks at that price,

ROSIN—The market was dull at $1-45 for Strained, and $1 60 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market firm at $2 25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 75 for Hard, $3 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market steady, with no sales to report. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 9-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 15-16 " "
Low Middling	11 13-16 " "
Middling,	12¼ " "
Good Middling	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	14 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	713 casks.
Rosin,	1,751 bbls.
Tar,	262 "
Crude Turpentine.	496 "

Aug. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. — Quoted steady at 43 cents. Sales early in the day of 100 casks at 43 cents.—Later sales of 150 casks were made at 42½ cts. The market closing quiet and steady at 42½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Quoted dull at $1 45 for Strained and $1 55 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Quoted firm $2 25 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at at $1-75 for Hard and $3 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Quoted steady. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 9 16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 15-16 " "
Low Middling,	11 13-16 " "
Middling,	12¼ " "
Good Middling.	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	
Spirits Turpentine	274 casks
Rosin,	765 bbls
Tar,	78 bbl
Crude Turpentine	135 bbls

Aug. 5.

RICE.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional advanced. Sales for the week 95 Tierces clean.

Carolina 0, Common $5½a6½, Fair $6½a6½, Choice $6¾a7, Fancy $7½. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90ca $1 15 per bushel, for upland $1 35ca $1 60, tide qualities.

D. A. SMITH. THOS. C. CRAFT.

FURNITURE!

WE ARE OFFERING RARE BARgains to purchasers of

Furniture & Bedding!

Our Stock embraces all the latest and leading style of Fine and Medium

Bed-Room Suits,

PARLOR SUITS, TABLES,

LOUNGES, CHAIRS, BED STEADS,

BURREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, DESKS,

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,

CRADLES, BABY CARRIAGES,

&C., &C.

We have had an experience of 15 years in the Furniture business right here in Wilmington, and know where to buy and what to buy, and give our Customers the benefit of the Lowest Prices obtainable.

Call and see us at No. 41 N. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

D. A. SMITH & Co.,
The Furniture Dealer

apl 9-tfm

AGENTS wanted to sell Skinner's Patent Improved Horse Power and Cane Mills. Address Skinner Power and Cane Mill Co., Box 1, Middletown, Conn.

Or 1 Gen 110 Chestnut St., Phil., Pa.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1882,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

in the only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people,

WHITE and COLORED.

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN, regardless of

COLOR OR NATIVITY.

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORTS.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGs AND CLIQUES,

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR

attention that imitations of our article are

being sold in this market, notice is hereby

given to all whom it may concer

of trade marks above described, will be

prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S

Congress.

WOLFE BROTHERS & CO.,

Sharon Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TODAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headache—Jaundice—Dizziness—Sleeplessness—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

New Summer Resort!

Hotel Brunswick,

SMITHVILLE, N. C

B. L. Perry . . . Proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, is situated directly in front of the Ocean, and twenty-five miles below Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

The HOTEL BRUNSWICK is a new structure, and will be open for the reception of guests on the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

It commands a splendid view of the Harbor and Ocean and both foreign and coastwise steamers and ships pass in front of the door.

Sailing and fishing are unsurpassed.

Bath Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open day and night.

Ten-pin Alley, Billiard Hall and Bar attached to the Hotel.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Terrapins, and every other product of the sea.

First-class Passenger Steamers will leave Wilmington and Smithville morning and evening, making two trips daily each way.

The Proprietor, with an experience of many years in charge of summer hotels at Beaufort, including the late Atlantic Hotel, hopes to make this a resort second to none in the South.

Electric Bells in all the rooms.

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be sold on all the Railroads.

Terms moderate. Special rates to families.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor,
and of Purcell House, Wilmington, N. C.
may 14-3m

GREAT

Triumph!

The great success attending the

LOW PRICED SALES

Recently inaugurated by me, prompts me to offer still greater

BARGAINS.

I am now offering and will continue to offer until the close of the present month. Goods at lower prices by 25 per cent. than the same class of goods can be had at any other store.

HANDSOME FIGURED LAWNS AT SIX CENTS PER YARD.

Also Finer Lawns at Higher Prices

Elegant solid colors Figured Challis, at 10 cents per yard.

Neat, plain Wool Dress Goods, at 12½ cents per yard.

Pretty Cotton Figured Dress Goods, at 10 cents per yard.

Another invoice of those handsome Japanese Plaids, at 25 cents per yard.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF LACE EDGINGS IN THE CITY.

Ladies' Collars, from the cheapest to the finest.

Lace Ties, from three cents each, upwards.

Linen Handkerchiefs, from five cents each, upwards.

CORSETS! CORSETS!!

My store is the Headquarters for Corsets. A large supply of our

Celebrated 50 Cent Corsets Just Received.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!

Come and look at our

Long-Lace Top Glove at 25 cent

In short, I offer to you everything in Dry Goods line, at prices which defy competition.

REMEMBER:

I have no Old Stock;
I keep no Seconds;
My Goods are all First-Class;
I Sometimes Have Goods Cheap;
And I have but ONE PRICE.

I respectfully invite all.

John J. Hedrick.
MAY 18th, 1882. may 20